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WARDWELL'S WAX

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DIVISION
JAN 24 1920
Garden
and

**Field
Seeds**

1920

*Bloomfield
Seed Co.*

Monticello - - - Florida

**Best
By
Test
Not
Guess**

LIVINGSTON GLOBE TOMATO



Introductory

THE QUALITY of the seed you buy is a matter of vital importance to you. Upon it depends the financial results, to a very large extent, from your crops, and therefore largely your own comfort as well as the welfare of those dependent upon you.

It is therefore imperative that you exercise the greatest care in selecting a firm from whom to secure your Seed Stock.

The Stability and strength of any firm may be accurately judged by the following fundamental factors of safety: Financial Responsibility. Character of Management. Supervision. Past Record.

Our Seed Stocks are carefully selected. Our past record shows that they have given our customers satisfactory returns; evidenced by these customers placing their orders with us year after year, and for ever increasing quantities. No claims are made that have not been proven under average growing conditions.

Thanking our old customers for their past business and asking new ones their consideration, we are,

BLOOMFIELD SEED CO.

MONTICELLO, FLORIDA

Rules and Instructions

Write your name and address fully and plainly so that there will be no delay and errors in receiving your goods.

Remit with each order, as we do not like to ship goods C. O. D. to parties unknown to us.

Prices are given in this catalogue include cost of postage except where noted. Where not quoted Postpaid, add so much per pound, according to the Zone, according to Postal Rates.

AVOID DELAY—By including necessary amount to cover postage; otherwise we have to deduct from the amount ordered, or correspond with the one ordering. All seeds are delivered free where marked **POSTPAID** in the catalogue.

Where large quantities are ordered, same are shipped by freight or express collect unless quoted prepaid.

NECESSARY POSTAGE—We have compiled the following table, which will be the necessary amount to include for postage for delivery anywhere in this State, or the corresponding distance in any State.

First Pound, 8 cents; each additional pound, 4 cents.

For example, 5 pounds would be 24 cents.

FLUCTUATION IN PRICE—The prices quoted are prices prevailing at the time this catalogue went to press. We reserve the right to make market prices on any item herein listed.

We will take pleasure in quoting you on any article we list, and in making **SPECIAL PRICES IN LARGE LOTS, ESPECIALLY TO TRUCKERS OR PLANTERS GROWING FOR THE MARKET.**

WE CATER ESPECIALLY TO LARGE BUYERS AND WILL MAKE WHOLESALE PRICES WHERE QUANTITY WARRANTS ON BOTH GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.

ERRORS—We all make them—not intentionally, but they will creep in, no matter how hard we work to prevent them.

We ask that you write us promptly on receipt of your order. If you find anything wrong, we will take pleasure in making it right.

Non-Warranty

We exercise all care and precaution to have seed pure, good germination, and true to name, but we give no warranty, either expressed or implied, to this effect. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are to be returned at once.

Bloomfield Seeds *Best by Test
Not Guess*

Vegetable Seeds

Artichokes

Cultivate like potatoes.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKEs.—Grown from roots or tubers. Their greatest value is for feeding to stock, particularly hogs. They make an enormous yield of nutritious food, also a large growth of tops which can be used for feed. Price, pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.00.

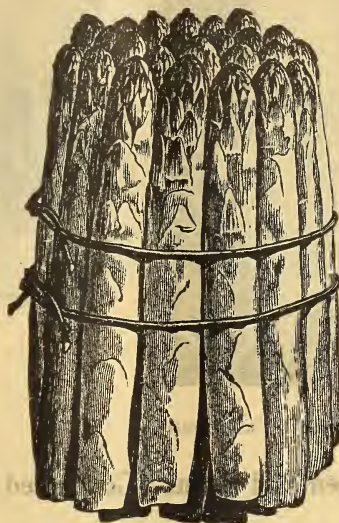
Asparagus

A highly prized vegetable that is well worth some trouble to cultivate. Once properly made and planted, the beds will last for years. As early in the spring as the weather permits, spade the ground deeply, working in well plenty of stable fertilizer. Place the rows three feet apart and set the roots one foot apart in the row, which should be four or six inches deep. Cover the crowns of the plant with rich soil, and as they grow give frequent cultivation.

Asparagus seed may be sown directly in permanent beds and the plants thinned out as they grow. Sow thinly about two inches deep and thin out to about six inches apart. The following year take out every other one, so as to make them about one foot apart.

PALMETTO.—Very choice also for the garden.

Bears early and of very superior quality. Price, oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00.



Palmetto Asparagus.

Beans

DWARF OR GREEN PODDED. One quart to 100 feet of drill. From 1 to 1½ bushels per acre in drills.

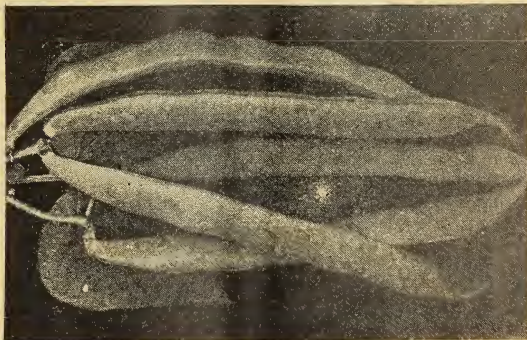
CULTURE.—Plant from last of December and every two weeks until May. August and September are good months to plant again. They are ready for the table from 30 to 50 days after planting. Beans do not require heavy manuring, and a good fertilizer is sufficient, from 600 pounds to 1 ton per acre.

Beans are a good money crop in the trucking section, and as they are a quick maturing crop can be followed by other crops which can get the benefit of the fertilizer. We list only the best varieties for market and home use.

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD (45 days).—Entirely stringless and a great frost resister, a splendid all-round variety. Price, qt., 55 cts.; pk., \$3.25; bu., \$12.00.

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD (45 days).—Resembles the Red Valentine, only larger and equally as early. A great favorite with the Florida truck growers. Price, qt., 55 cts.; pk., \$3.25; bu., \$12.00.

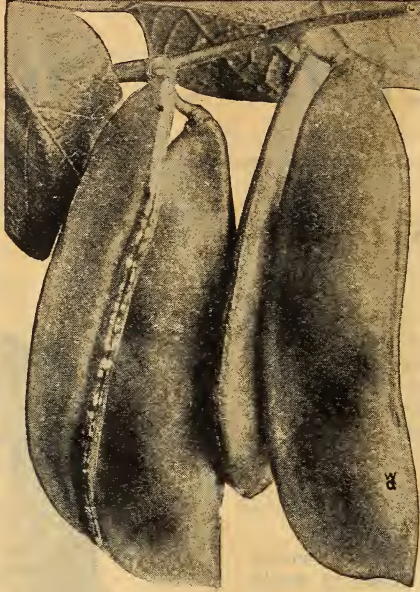
EARLY SPECKLED RED VALENTINE (46 days).—Early, round, green podded variety, and very prolific. Can always be counted on to produce a crop, and on this account is a very popular variety among the growers who supply the markets. Price, qt., 55 cts.; peck, \$3.15; bu., \$11.50.



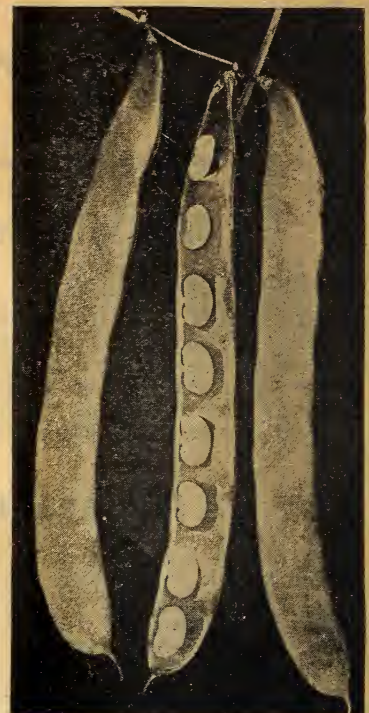
Giant Stringless Green Pod Beans.



Wardwell's Kidney Wax Beans.



Foodhook Bush Beans



Kentucky Wonder Pole Beans

Beans

(Continued)

Green Pod Beans—Continued

BLACK VALENTINE (45 days).—A strong grower and very hardy; produces larger pods than the Red Valentine. A good variety for the market. Price, qt., 55 cts.; pk., \$3.25; bu., \$11.50.

LONGFELLOW (45 days).—A splendid variety of the long green podded type, a very heavy yielder. Price, qt., 55 cts.; pk., \$3.00; bu., \$11.50.

REFUGEE, or 1000 to 1 (55 days).—Very productive and a splendid variety for late planting, especially in the fall; about two weeks later than the early varieties. Price, qt., 55 cts.; pk., \$3.25; bu., \$12.00.

EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE (48 days).—A bean ten days earlier than the Refugee, and a very popular variety. Price, qt., 55 cts.; pk., \$4.00; bu., \$15.00.

Wax Podded Varieties

NEW DAVIS WHITE WAX (50 days).—Pods remarkably long and handsome white waxy color, enormously productive. Price, qt., 60 cts.; pk., \$3.50; bu., \$13.50.

WARDELL'S KIDNEY WAX (50 days).—Most popular of all wax varieties in this State, or in fact in the South; a vigorous grower, bearing heavy crops. Price, qt., 55 cts.; pk., \$3.75; bu., \$14.50.

HUDSON WAX (55 days).—Matures a week later than the other wax podded varieties, but an excellent producer, and has given satisfaction. Price, qt., 55 cts.; pk., \$3.50; bu., \$13.50.

Lima Beans

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA (65 days).—A very popular variety, two weeks earlier than the pole limas and wonderfully productive. Price, qt., 60 cts.; pk., \$4.50; bu., \$16.00.

FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA (65 days).—The beans of this new variety are of the large Lima type; the bush itself is very erect, holding the beans from the ground. The pods are very closely packed, and easy to shell; a very productive type. We recommend this variety as a decided success, and a valuable improvement. Price, qt., 60 cts.; pk., \$4.50; bu., \$16.00.

FLORIDA BUTTER BEAN.—A sure bean for early bearing, and a very popular table variety. Price, pt., 30 cts.; qt., 60 cts.; pk., \$4.50.

Pole or Running Bean

KENTUCKY WONDER (60 days).—The most popular of all Pole beans; pods bright green, tender and stringless when young. Very productive. Price, qt., 60 cts.; pk., \$4.50; bu., \$16.

LAZY WIFE (65 days).—Pods are borne in heavy clusters. A good variety for Snap beans. Price, qt., 60 cts.; pk., \$4.50; bu., \$16.00.

Beets

Two ozs. will sow 50 feet of drill; 6 to 8 lbs. per acre.

CULTURE—The ground for beets should be rich and well plowed, sow in drills two feet apart and thin out to six inches apart when plants are about three inches high. Plant from September to March.

It would be well to soak the seed in water for twelve hours before planting as this softens the burr and allows the seed germ a better chance.

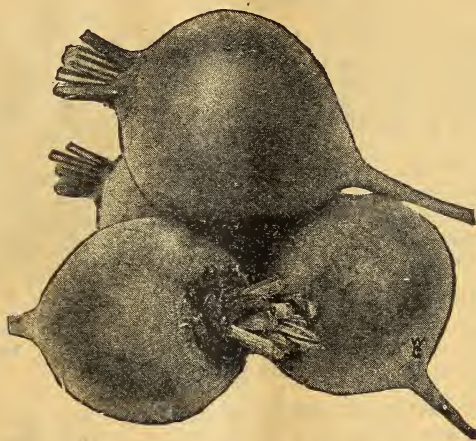
IMPROVED BLOOD TURNIP.—Dark red, smooth uniform size and of excellent quality. A good variety for a main crop as same keeps well. Price, oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

LONG SMOOTH BLOOD.—Very smooth and a dark red of an excellent sweet flavor and keeps well. Price, oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

CROSBY'S IMPROVED EGYPTIAN.—Used very largely by market gardeners, it is early and smooth, globe shaped, of a bright red color, good for home garden or market. Price, oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

HALF LONG BLOOD.—A valuable variety for winter, keeps as well, if not better, than any other. Price, oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

DETROIT LONG RED.—A dark red color, turnip shaped, has small tops, the flesh is very tender and sweet. Price, oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.



Improved Blood Turnip Beet.

Stock Beets

YELLOW, or ORANGE GLOBE.—A valuable variety for planting in shallow soil, as this variety grows mostly above ground, and making it very easy to pull same. A splendid keeper. Price, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

GOLDEN TANKARD.—A variety for dairy feeding, a bright yellow color and a heavy producer, keeps well, it is very nutritious and

stock like same. Price, pkt., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00; 10 lbs., 75 cts., postpaid.

JUMBO, or LONG RED MANGEL.—Most largely grown of the mangels, roots reach an enormous size and produces a number of tons of feed per acre. Price, pkt., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00; 10 lb., 75 cts., postpaid.

Every farmer should grow some of the above stock beets for stock raising, as it is the most inexpensive variety of food product that can be grown.



Field of Long Red Mangel.

Carrots

Four pounds seed per acre.

CULTURE.—Sow as early as the ground is in working order in rows 15 to 18 inches apart, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. When well up thin to four inches apart in the row; roots are ready for use in about a month or little better. Select deep sandy loam well manured.

DANVER'S HALF LONG.—Grows well on all kinds of soil and is about six inches long; a very productive variety, and easy to pull. Price, pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE.—An improvement over the old Long Orange; roots are long and pointed, free from side roots and of a deep orange color. Price, pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

OXHEART.—A heavy yielder and a good variety for hard, stiff soils; does not grow as long, but very thick. Price, pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

HALF LONG SCARLET.—Very sweet and tender; one of the best in cultivation. Price, pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Stock Carrots

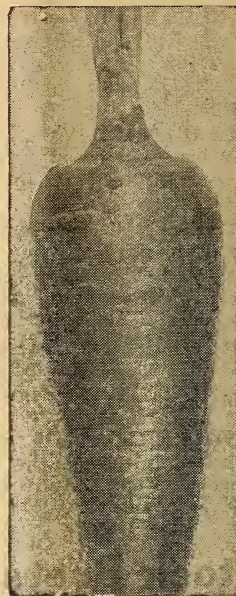
CULTURE.—Sow three pounds per acre. Roots are often $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet in circumference; very productive, often producing 300 to 500 bushels per acre. Stock are very fond of same. All dairy-men should plant carrot.

LARGE WHITE BELGIAN.—The heaviest cropper and the best suited for our section; easily gathered and a valuable food product. Price, pkt., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts., postpaid.

Broccoli

Very much like Cauliflower and requires a long growing season; cultivate same as cabbage; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. will plant an acre. Sow in the fall or spring.

WHITE CAPE.—The best variety. Price, pkt., 10c; oz., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.



Danvers Half Long Carrot

Cauliflower

One-fourth lb. makes enough plants to set out an acre.

CULTURE.—Cauliflower requires the same kind of soil suitable to cabbage and the same method of culture is necessary. Sow from July to October.

EARLY SNOWBALL.—This is undoubtedly the best variety and the earliest to mature and has an excellent flavor. Price, pkt., 25 cts.; oz., \$3.00; lb., \$38.00, postpaid.



Early Snowball Cauliflower.

Don't Forget the War Garden

The war is over, but the price of foodstuffs still remains high. Your back yard garden will solve the H. C. L.

Plant Bloom-field Seeds for Tasty Vegetables.



Surehead Cabbage.

Cabbage

Six ozs. seed per acre.

CULTURE—The ground must be very rich and well cultivated. Sow the seed thinly in seed beds, but do not have the seed beds as rich as your field soil. From August until November is the proper time for planting in this state. Set plants in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and 18 inches apart in the drill. We list the best varieties.

HENDERSON'S EARLY SUMMER.—An exceptionally good cabbage and early; liked by market gardeners. Price, oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

FLORIDA SURE HEADER.—Just as the name implies, a "sure header," and the best variety for late sowing. Price, oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

LARGE CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD.—A few days later than the Jersey Wakefield, but makes a larger head. Price, oz., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50, postpaid.

EARLIEST JERSEY WAKEFIELD.—A favorite with market gardeners and truckers to grow for an early variety. Makes compact, solid heads. A very hardy variety, resists cold and other unfavorable conditions. Price, oz., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50, postpaid.

EARLY FLAT DUTCH.—Comes at a time when there is a good demand for the flat head varieties, and the market is generally good with high prices. It is a valuable variety, and can be depended upon for good crops. Our strain of this is carefully selected. Price, oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

HENDERSON'S SUCCESSION.—The most popular variety in this state and planted by truckers for shipping purposes, a very large variety. Price, oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

ALL HEAD EARLY.—An early variety and one that will head regularly, making a large hard flat head, a very desirable variety. Price, oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

Brussels Sprouts

One ounce seed will produce about 2,500 plants.

This plant belongs to the cabbage family, but produces numerous buds like miniature cabbage on the stems; these are pulled and cooked like cabbage. Sow same time as cabbage.

IMPROVED ROSEBERRY.—A superior variety of American growth, about three weeks earlier than other varieties. Price, pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.

Collards

CULTURE.—One ounce of seed will produce about 2,000 plants. Sow in spring or summer. Use same methods as for cabbage; either sow in seed beds or in the row where desired to stand. If sown in rows, thin out as desired.

SOUTHERN, or GEORGIA.—This variety is the old time variety, and is by far the best; stands most any conditions, being very hardy. Will grow where the soil is too poor to grow cabbage. Pkt., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Celery

One-half lb. seed per acre.

CULTURE.—Celery requires a moist and fertile ground, heavily fertilized. In Florida sow seed for general crop in August to November. Seeds must be covered very shallow about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch, when plants are about six inches high set in double rows 6x10 ins. on beds 30 ins. apart.

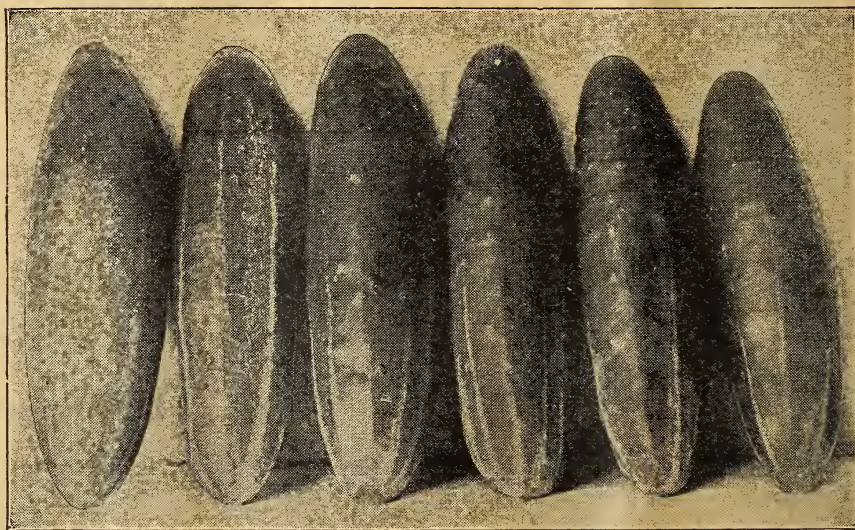
GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING.—Very high. The finest early celery and the most popular for Southern market gardeners, is very easily blanched rich yellow. French grown seed are direct from the grower. Price, pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00; lb., \$7.00, postpaid.

WHITE PLUME.—A very popular variety and requires very little earthing up. This is an American type of the white celery and blanches very nicely. Most especially adapted for home use. Price, pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50, postpaid.



Golden Self-Blanching Celery.

Cucumbers



Improved Early White Spine Cucumber.

Two pounds seed per acre. One ounce for fifty hills.

CULTURE—Plant early for a money crop, as soon as the ground is warm; make hills 6 feet apart each way, and drop 8 to 10 seeds per hill. Have the hills very rich—do this by digging the holes sufficiently deep, then refill with manure or rich earth.

When the plants begin to run, thin out to three in a hill. For spring, plant from January to April; for fall, plant from August to October. Our seed are grown on irrigated seed farms and are pure.

HENDERSON'S PERFECTED WHITE SPINE.
—A fine dark green variety, and a standard for many years. A popular shipping variety. Price, pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

DAVIS PERFECT.—A variety of very few seed, and is being planted more every year by the South Florida truckers; also fine for table use. Price, pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

IMPROVED EARLY WHITE SPINE.—The most popular early variety of all for growing for the market or table use, principally because of its productiveness and keeping qualities. Price, pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

EARLY FORTUNE.—Also a good variety for market, keeping well and holding its color. A very early variety. Price, pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

CUCUMBERS—Continued

IMPROVED LONG GREEN.—Quality crisp and delicious; smaller fruits, suitable for pickling. Price, pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

KLONDIKE.—Medium early, white spine type, originated in the Rocky Ford district, and is suitable for table or shipping purposes. Price, pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Canteloupe and Muskmelons

One to two pounds of seed per acre.

CULTURE.—A rich soil, well worked; hills 4 to 6 feet apart, 10 to 12 seed per hill. Cover the seeds 1 inch deep, and when the danger of frost is over thin out to 4 plants to the hill. Cultivate as long as possible. When they have developed 4 or 5 rough leaves, pinch off the main shoot, to cause the lateral branches to put forth sooner.

ROCKY FORD.—Most famous melon today in the United States and has been favorably used as a shipper for a number of years. A medium sized melon of good quality and will carry well. Price, pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00; 10 lbs., 75 cts.

EARLY HACKENSACK.—A large, round melon; very early and an improvement over the old Hackensack. Flesh is green tinged with a salmon pink around the seed cavity. Very solid and hard and stands shipping well. Vines bear longer and more productive. Price, pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

BANANA CANTALOUPE.—Shaped somewhat similar, as name indicates; a long, smooth, yellow melon, with salmon colored flesh. Price, pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.



Rocky Ford Cantaloupe

GEORGIA MUSKMELON.—A perfect muskmelon of large, round shape and very popular and well known. Its color is dark green until it begins to ripen, when it is a yellowish hue. If picked two or three days ahead will reach the market in fine shape for the consumer. Price, pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.



Bloomfield Prolific Cotton.

Cotton Seed**BLOOMFIELD HIGH-YIELDING COTTON SEED.**

It is very important that you secure tested, high-grade, high-yielding cotton seed, and not just the common stock that has been grown by the one-horse farmer on the same land year in and year out.

We have a number of breeders of cotton seed who test and try out and build up the best varieties of cotton seed for the South. We carry in stock the best varieties for every section, and when we receive your order we will ship you the best variety suited for your section. We recommend the following variety as the best suited for the South as a whole. 30 lbs. to bushel. Upland.

BLOOMFIELD PROLIFIC COTTON SEED.

—Any variety of cotton will run down unless it is improved. The above has been improved and built up, and is one of the most prolific varieties we know of. Price, bu., \$2.50.

(Continued on next page.)

Sea Island Cotton

(42 lbs. to bushel)

Every farmer should realize the importance of planting Sea Island Cotton. This variety will grow and do well, making a heavy yield in a number of locations, and wherever it is possible we advise that you put an acreage in this variety.

The Sea Island staple always brings two and three times what the short staple does on the market, and we have a number of planters who buy their seed from us each year.

Our seed are from the coast of South Carolina, and are the result of a number of years of attention and selection.

SOSNOSKI.—Price, pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.50.

Pop Corn

GOLDEN BEAUTY.—An extremely early variety of a beautiful color. Pops splendidly and is very crisp. Price, 20 cts., per pound.

Field Corn

One peck per acre.

We would like to say a word about the production of corn in our State. There is no question but that we can grow as good corn and make as big yields as any section, but as a rule you will find that we do not, and the main reason is that we do not select our seed corn properly. We go ahead and plant from the same run-down stock year after year. Could you expect results?

Below we offer seed corn that has been bred up by a responsible grower who makes seed corn his business, and it would pay you to send us an order for some of our tested seed corn which will make a bigger yield and a better grade.

EARLY IMPROVED WHITE DENT.—A very prolific variety for early use. There are thousands of bushels of this variety sold in this State for early planting, and will make two to three ears to the stalk; too soft for general crop. Price, qt., 15 cts.; pk., \$1.25 bu., \$4.00.

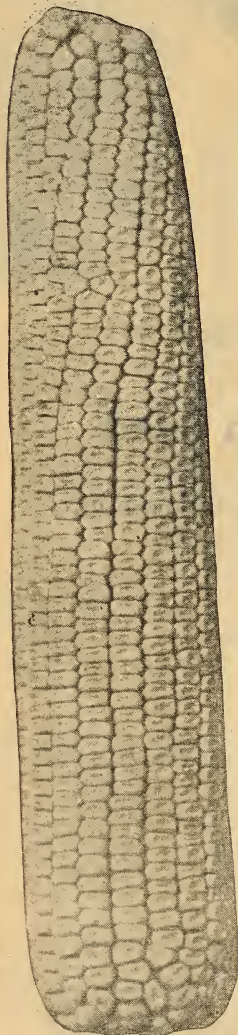
IMPROVED YELLOW DENT.—Practically the same can be said of the Yellow Dent corn as of the White, except the difference in color, and possibly matures a little earlier. Price, qt., 15 cts.; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.00.

FLORIDA FLINT.—Grown and selected for us by a Florida grower, and is particularly recommended because it stands the weevils; also does well on thin land, producing good yield in this State. Price, qt., 15 cts.; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.50.

HASTINGS PROLIFIC.—This variety is a wonder in the way of production, and well deserves the name of prolific. This is the best variety suited to practically all purposes, and makes roasting ears. Price, qt., 15 cts.; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.00.

BLOOMFIELD FLORIDA PERFECTION.—We have made a study of the conditions in this State in regard to field corn, and a number of experiments, and we have discovered a corn that is very prolific when planted in this State, or in the Southern section, and after years of careful selection and breeding we have a corn to offer the Farmers and Planters which is especially adapted to our soils and climate conditions; a drouth resister and a very heavy yielder. Do not fail to send us a trial order at least. Price, qt., 15 cts.; peck, \$1.25; bu., \$4.00.

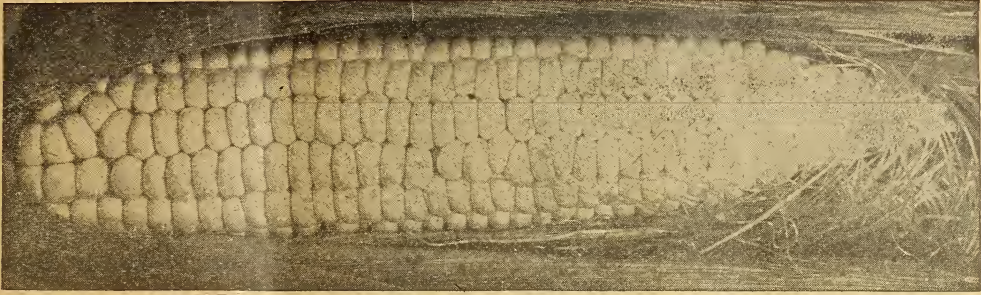
MEXICAN JUNE CORN.—A hardy drought resisting variety for planting late, after wheat, oats, rye, etc., are off. For corn, plant in June. Price, qt., 25 cts.; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.00.



Florida Flint



Improved Yellow Dent



Extra Early Adams Sweet Corn.

Corn—Sweet or Sugar

One peck of seed per acre.

For table use everywhere sweet corns are way ahead of any varieties. This variety also is a very profitable industry when grown for the market, and big profits are made.

CULTURE—Plant in rows three feet apart, hills about 18 inches apart, 1 and 2 stalks to the hill. Apply some good grade of fertilizer.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN.—The standard variety, and planted generally for the main crop. Ears large and well filled; will stay tender for many days while in the ear. A good yielder. Price, pt., 25 cts.; qt., 40 cts.; pk., \$3.00; bu., \$10.00.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.—Very popular on account of its superior variety. Some earlier than Stowell's Evergreen; has small deep grains running in uneven rows. Price, pt., 25 cts.; qt., 40 cts.; peck, \$3.00; bu., \$10.00.

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS.—Not exactly a sweet corn, but when young the ears are very tender and makes an excellent table corn; is also very early. Price, pt., 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; peck, \$2.00; bu., \$7.50.

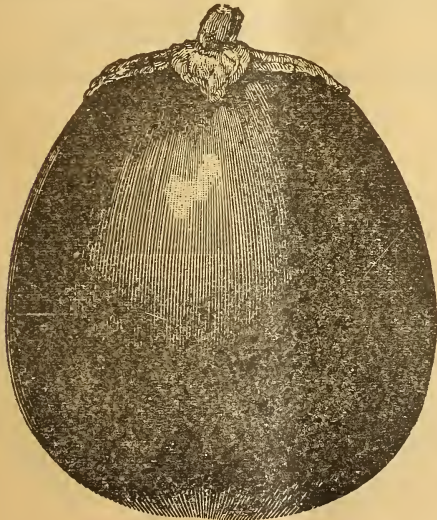
FIELD CORN—

Ontheva

Egg Plant

CULTURE.—Seed make a slow start and should be sown in hotbeds or in boxes in the house; it is important to make a rapid continuous growth. Set out 30 inches apart in rows about 5 feet apart. Do not set out until warm weather. Four ounces seed will plant an acre, or about 1 ounce of seed to every 1000 plants.

FLORIDA HIGH BUSH.—Heavy yielder, of a rich purple color, oblong in shape; bushes stand well up, holding the fruit from the ground. Price, pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 50 cts.; ¼ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$6.00, postpaid.



Black Beauty Egg Plant.

BLACK BEAUTY.—Very early, the fruit being ready for market two weeks before any other variety. Color very fine, being a purplish black. A good variety for a main crop for market. Price, pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 50 cts.; ¼ lb., 1.75; lb., \$6.00, postpaid.

IMPROVED PURPLE SPINELESS.—Claimed to have fewer spines than any variety grown. This variety has been the main crop for market gardeners and shippers for years. Plants are very strong and vigorous, making from 5 to 8 large fruits each. Price, pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 50 cts.; ¼ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$6.00, postpaid.

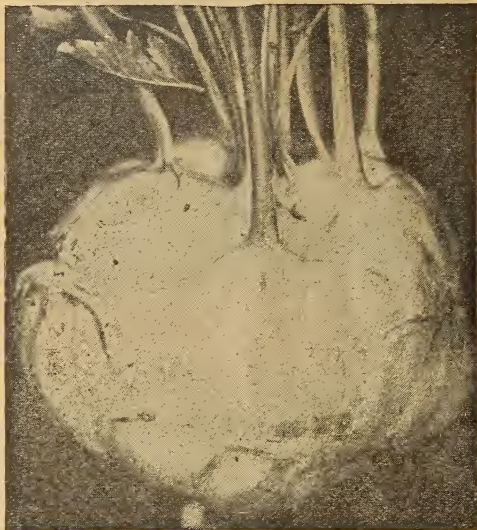
Endive

CULTURE.—Seed may be sown at any time of the year. August is the best month. When plants are well started thin out to 10 inches apart in the row, or they may be transplanted. Cultivate same as lettuce except as the heads become large enough the leaves should be drawn up and tied at the top to blanch the heart and make it tender. One ounce will sow 100 feet of row; about 3 lbs. to the acre.

GREEN CURLED.—A good variety, and the one generally used; an easy variety to blanch. The leaves are finely curled. Price, pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; lb., \$2.25, postpaid.

We are always pleased to have our customers call and consult us about their future requirements.

We carry the best line of seeds that can be procured, and do not offer inferior seed at any price.



Early White Vienna Kohl-Rabi.

Kale or Borecole

Culture.—Sow from August until December in seed bed, and when the plants are of suitable size transplant from 20 to 30 inches each way, similar to cabbage. The center of the plant is the part used.

GREEN CURLED SCOTCH.—About the best and most popular variety that can be grown. Give plenty of cultivation; stands the winter best. Price, oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

Kohl Rabi

Culture.—Plant and cultivate like cabbage, as this vegetable is an intermediate between the cabbage and turnip. It forms a turnip-shaped bulb above the ground, which is prepared for the table.

Sow in drills 18 to 20 inches apart; 1 oz. to 100 feet of row.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA.—Price, pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts., postpaid.

Lettuce

Four to five pounds per acre.

Land should be highly fertilized and well cultivated. Lettuce should be grown rapidly to give it size, tenderness and crispness. Must not be allowed to stagnate. You can either sow in seed beds or in drill. When sown in seed beds be sure that same are kept thoroughly moist, in order that the seed may germinate. One ounce of seed will produce 2,000 plants.

EARLY CURLED SIMPSON.—A sure variety even under poor conditions. Makes a well blanched curly loose head; leaves tender and crisp. Price, pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

BIG BOSTON.—This variety is universally planted, and too much praise cannot be given same. For gardeners or truckers who want a large headed variety we recommend above. The leaves are light green, very thin, and crisp. Price, pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER.—This variety obtains a large, strong growth in a comparatively short time, and is an excellent variety to stand rough weather. Buttery flavor. Price, pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

ICEBERG.—A very superior family and home use variety; very crisp, tender and brittle, and fully justifies the name. A summer variety. Price, pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

IMPROVED HANSON.—One of the best summer lettuces; makes a large, compact head; blanches well, and a favorite with gardeners and market growers. Price, pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Mustard

Grown to quite a large extent in our Southern section, and used like Spinach or Turnip greens. Will come in very quickly after planting. Sow in good rich soil in drills $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED.—The most popular variety, and the kind usually planted. Is a crimped or frilled variety, producing large leaves, which are desired. Price, pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

CHINESE SMOOTH LEAF.—Large leafed variety. Leaves not crimped or curled as other varieties; very desirable and easily prepared for table use. Price, pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts., postpaid.

Order Early



Early Curled Simpson Lettuce.

Onions

Culture.—Plant from October 1st until January, October and November being the best months for planting out the sets. The seed can be planted in hotbeds and then transplanted, or can be sown in the drill and thinned out so that they stand three to four inches apart.

Our seed are imported every year, and arrive in September. Any seed handled before this time are old stock seed and absolutely worthless.

WHITE BERMUDA.—The standard variety for market crops; also a popular home use variety. The name is misleading, as this is not a strictly white skin, but straw colored. Price, Pkt., 10cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50, postpaid.



WHITE
BERMUDA ONIONS

WHITE CRYSTAL WAX.—A very early variety making a large white onion, and many claim that the Crystal Wax is superior to the White or straw colored Bermuda. Our seed grown for us in the Teneriffe Islands by an experienced grower. This variety has all the desirable qualities of the White or straw colored Bermuda with a better appearance. Price, pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Onion Sets

Our sock of sets begin to arrive from our Northern growing station about the last of September or the first of October. Where ordered by mail, add ten cents per quart for postage.

Culture.—Plant out in rows 18 inches apart, 4 inches in the drill, about one-half inch deep. Plant from October until March. We offer the following varieties of sets:

	Quart.	Peck.	Bushel.
White Bermuda.....	.25	\$1.25	\$4.00
Silver Skin.....	.25	1.00	3.90
Yellow Danver.....	.25	.90	3.50
Red25	.90	3.50
White Multiplier25	.90	3.50

Leek

Similar to onions in flavor, being of the same family of plants, but does not form a thick bulb.

Culture.—Sow in fall or spring, in rich ground, or seed bed about one-half inch deep, and when plants are large enough to handle transplant to rows one foot apart and four inches in the drill. Hill up as they grow to blanch the stems. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

Price, pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Parsley

Parsley is easily grown, only it takes several weeks for it to come up. Often it takes the seed so long to germinate that you begin to think that the seed are no good. Give them plenty of time before digging up. It is a good idea to soak the seed several hours before planting, which hastens germination.

Culture.—Sow early in the spring in rows one foot apart one-half inch deep.

MOSS CURLED.—A very fine strain and is beautifully curled and crimped. The best variety for seasoning. Cut when three inches high, it starts a new growth. Price, pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Okra

A warm weather plant that can be planted from February to September. Have rows three feet apart and sow thickly in the drills; when large enough thin out to about a foot apart. One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill. A vegetable very popular in the Southern States, and does well, making a large yield through a long stretch of time.

PERKINS MAMMOTH PODDED.—The productiveness of above variety is wonderful; the pods begin shooting out from the stalk about three inches from the ground, and the whole plant will be covered with them. A good variety for canning purposes. Price, oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 60 cts., postpaid.

LONG GREEN.—A variety especially recommended for marketing, being very prolific, and the pods stay tender for a long time. Price, oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts., postpaid.

WHITE VELVET.—A well-known and highly popular, smooth-podded variety; the pods are very large and produced in abundance. A great favorite for table use. Price, oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts., postpaid.

English or Garden Peas

Peas are readily grown and on almost any kind of soil where same is made rich. The hard round peas are the hardiest, and can be planted early, say a week or two weeks ahead of the wrinkled varieties.

CULTURE.—The early varieties should be planted in rows 3 or 4 feet apart, and covered two inches deep. Plant in the spring as soon as the ground can be worked. For fall use plant the early varieties in September and from then on.

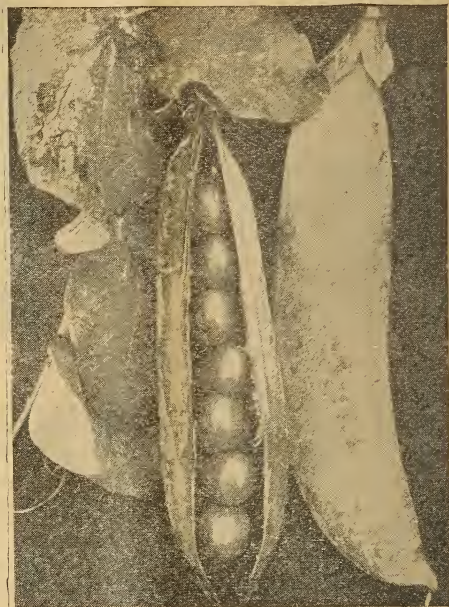
The wrinkled varieties are not as hardy, and should be covered a little deeper, about three inches. Plant two weeks later. For a succession plant about every two weeks. It requires from 1½ to 2 bushels per acre to plant. One pint will plant about 50 feet or row.

ALASKA.—Popular with growers for early market, a hardy variety; and a sure cropper. Also a good canning variety. Price, qt., 40 cts.; pk., \$2.50; bu., \$9.00.

GRADUS, or PROSPERITY.—A wrinkled variety almost as early as the round pea. An improvement among the wrinkled varieties, and a decided success. Vines grow about two feet tall, but do not need staking. Price, pt., 25 cts.; qt., 50 cts.; pk., \$3.00; bu., \$11.00.

IMPROVED TELEPHONE.—A good variety of the tall growing variety. Grows 5 to 6 feet tall, and excellent for the market or garden. Must be brushed or staked. A very productive type, of an excellent flavor. Price, pt., 25 cts.; qt., 50 cts.; pk., \$3.00; bu., \$11.00.

THOMAS LAXTON.—Almost as early as the early smooth varieties; also a reliable heavy bearer, producing large dark green pods well filled. A very fine flavor. Price, pt., 25 cts.; qt., 50 cts.; pk., \$3.00; bu., \$11.00.



Alaska Peas.

Pepper

A splendid crop, both as a money proposition and planted in every garden. Peppers have increased in popularity, especially the large sweet peppers, and there is always a demand for same both locally and in foreign markets.

CULTURE.—Plants can be grown in the open field where they are to remain, or in seed beds and transplanted.

Sow in the early spring in North and Central Florida; in South Florida plant in protected beds in October, November and December. Make rows three feet apart and set out the plants 20 inches apart. Cultivate as directed for Egg-Plant. Pepper plants can be transplanted after they are blooming without ill effects.



RUBY KING.—A large mild sweet pepper, a heavy bearer, of excellent flavor and very mild. The most popular variety and most generally planted by our Florida growers. Price, pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$5.00, postpaid.

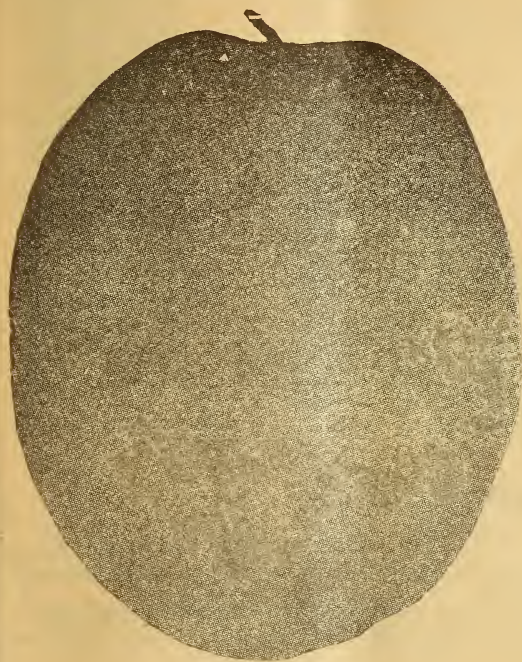
LARGE BELL, or ROYAL KING.—Large and well flavored; improvement on Ruby King; very popular among the growers. Price, pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$5.00, postpaid.

CHINESE GIANT.—A very large variety, measuring 12 to 15 inches in circumference, 4 to 5 inches long. Very early and prolific; flesh is thick, tender and mild. Price, pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$5.00, postpaid.

Irish Potatoes

Our seed stock is grown for us in Aroostook County, Maine, and we have found that they give the best results when planted in our State and the Southern section. Prices are not made until the crop is harvested, so will make prices per sack on application in season.

CULTURE.—For growing early potatoes here in Florida, first plantings are made in January and February, and in Central and Northern Florida plantings are made a little later. Plant in rows three feet apart, 15 inches in the drill. Land should be well fertilized, using from 1,000 pounds to one ton of fertilizer per acre, making two applications—one when the land is prepared, and the other thirty days after planting.



Irish Cobbler Potatoes.

IRISH COBBLER.—The earliest white potato, and growing in popularity; similar to the Bliss Triumph in appearance. A very fine quality and a good keeper. Price per sack on request.

RED BLISS, or TRIUMPH.—One of the earliest and most planted of all the varieties, especially among the growers for the market. A good, vigorous variety and a heavy producer. Price per sack on request.

EARLY ROSE.—An old, well-known variety and largely planted; long shaped, and grows to a good size. Growers claim that it cannot be improved upon for quality and productiveness. Price per sack on request.

Pumpkin

Culture.—Pumpkins do not require as rich soil as some vegetables, as cucumbers or melons, but the better the land the larger the pumpkins. Plant in hills 8 to 10 feet apart, 8 to 10 seeds per hill. Two pounds of seed will plant an acre.

A good way to plant is to plant between the corn rows in every fourth row at the same time that corn is planted.

KING OF THE MAMMOTH.—A very large variety, of excellent keeping qualities, well adapted to the South, and although huge in size it is of high quality. Price, pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

LARGE YELLOW.—Very large and of good flavor, adapted for cooking purposes; also fine for stock. Price, pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

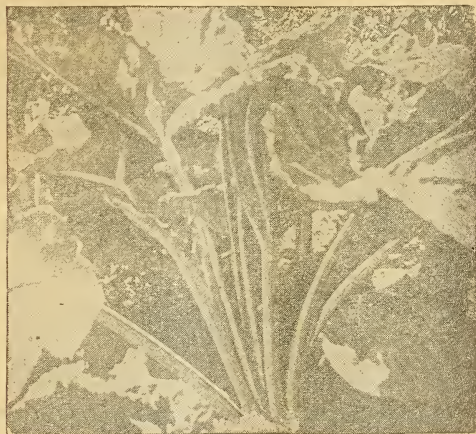
CASHAW, CROOKNECK.—Cultivated for table use in the South. Flesh is fine grained yellow and very sweet. Extensively used for baking and pies. Price, pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Parsnips

One of our best winter vegetables and can be easily grown. Sow as early in the fall as the weather permits. Parsnips germinate slowly, and do better in well worked ground.

Culture.—Sow in rows 15 to 18 inches apart, and cover about one-fourth inch deep. One ounce of seed will sow about 100 feet of drill.

SUGAR, or HOLLOW CROWN.—The best variety, making long white smooth roots, tender and finely flavored. Can be dug in the fall or left in the ground through the winter. Price, pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.



Rhubarb or Pie Plant.

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

Rhubarb can be grown from seed, but it is quicker and more satisfactory to grow from the roots. We have some very fine roots—plants that are two years old from seed.

Culture.—Transplant 2½ to 3 feet apart in six foot rows. Have your ground very rich. Plant in the fall, beginning October 1st.

WAGNER'S GIANT.—Price, each, 25 cts.; per doz., \$2.50, postpaid.

Radish



White Icicle Radish.

CULTURE.—Sow in any average garden soil early, as soon in the Spring and Fall as you can work the ground. Radish will make in almost all seasons in the South and is a popular crop among the gardeners.

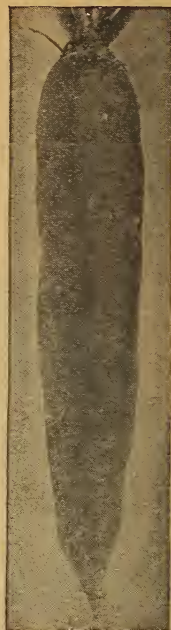
One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

FRENCH BREAKFAST.—A standard variety of a short top, and the root is bright scarlet, long and smooth. Price, pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

FRENCH BREAKFAST.—A standard variety of olive shape, bright red with a white tip, very early; planted both by market and individual gardeners to a great extent. Price, pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

LONG WHITE ICICLE.—A long radish with white skin; it is remarkable in making such a rapid growth; is ready for use in less than 30 days. Price, pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

EARLY RED, or SCARLET TURNIP.—Roots are round and small, shaped like a turnip remain in the ground for a good while in perfect condition. Price, pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.



Long Scarlet Radish.

Squash

Consist of two varieties, the Summer and the Winter. The Winter squash is one of our finest vegetables and should always be grown. The Summer squash should be used when about one-half grown.

CULTURE.—For bush varieties have the rows four feet apart, with hills three feet in the drill. The Winter varieties have 8 to 10. Drop 8 to 10 seed per hill. The land should be well fertilized right in the hill with the well rotted stable manure where possible.

EARLY WHITE BUSH, or PATTY PAN.—A very prolific variety and an extra good shipper; also used principally for private gardens. Color is light. Price, pkt., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH.—Practically the same variety as the Early White Bush, only a little later and much larger. Price, pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

GIANT SUMMER CROOKNECK.—An old-time variety, grown extensively; very productive and comes in early. Price, pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

HUBBARD.—One of the best and very widely grown winter varieties. Large and heavy with bright orange flesh, sweet and richly flavored. A fine keeper. Price, pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

BOSTON MARROW.—A fall squash, and can be stored for later use. The flesh is bright yellow, fine grained, and of a delicious flavor. Price, pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.



Early White Bush Squash.

Sage

Fine for flavoring. It is a great convenience to have this plant growing in your garden or on your farm, as it often comes in very nicely.

Price, pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts., postpaid.

Swiss Chard

The stalks when cooked and served like Asparagus make a delicious salad. The leaves can be prepared like Spinach or Turnip greens.

Price, pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Culture.—Sow early in the spring, and it yields salad all the summer.

Spinach

Should be grown in every garden for greens. Very cheap and easily cultivated.

Culture.—Sow in the spring and fall in drills 18 inches apart, and cover about one inch deep or either sow broadcast. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill or 25 to 30 pounds per acre broadcast.

CURLED NORFOLK SAVOY.—An early and very hardy variety, producing leaves like the Savoy Cabbage. Price, oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

LONG SEASON.—A good variety for either fall or spring sowing; stands the dry weather well, and is a very popular variety. Price, oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.



Long Season Spinach.

Tomatoes

Easy to Grow Good Tomatoes if Your Seed Are the Right Kind.

Be sure that your Tomato seed are saved from tomatoes that are grown for seed purposes only, and not from left-over tomatoes from a canning plant.

Our seed are grown for us by strictly reliable growers of many years experience in the business.

CULTURE.—Sow in hot beds in the early spring or in shallow boxes and transplanted to the field, setting the plants 3 to 4 feet apart each way.

When transplanted puddle the plants and shade them a few days until the roots begin to catch hold.

The ground should be well broken and fertilized before setting out the plants. One ounce of seeds will make 1500 plants, or $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of seed will furnish plants enough for one acre.

EARLY ACME.—An excellent first-early variety, dark red in color and a good shipper. Price, pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

LIVINGSTON'S GLOBE.—A most popular variety with Florida shippers; very early; the fruit is smooth and solid; productive, being short jointed, and clusters of fruit form at each joint. Price, pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

LIVINGSTON'S FAVORITE.—Large bright red tomato, suitable for gardens and nearby markets; very prolific and free from cracks. Price, pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

NEW STONE.—One of the old standard varieties that has always given satisfaction, and there is a doubt if there has ever been a variety quite as satisfactory, although a number of improved sorts have been heard from. This is an early large bright red tomato. Price, pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

SPARKS EARLIANA.—More largely grown for the early market than any other variety. The earliest of all the smooth round varieties. Flesh solid, of fine quality. Price, pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

PONDEROSA.—The most popular garden variety, and the largest tomato grown, bright red, flesh very solid and well flavored. Price, pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50, postpaid.



Spark's Earliana tomato.

Plant enough Tomatoes to can
for winter use.

Solve the H. C. L.

Turnips

Turnips are very easily grown, and every family should plant this vegetable. Spring plantings of turnips are also important and are ready for use early in the fall.

CULTURE.—For fall or winter use, sow from July to September, either broadcast or in drills. One ounce will sow 400 feet of drill. Make the ground rich and seed will make a quick start. When sown in drills thin out as soon as the plants are large enough to handle. Turnips are very fine for stock feeding as well as table use.

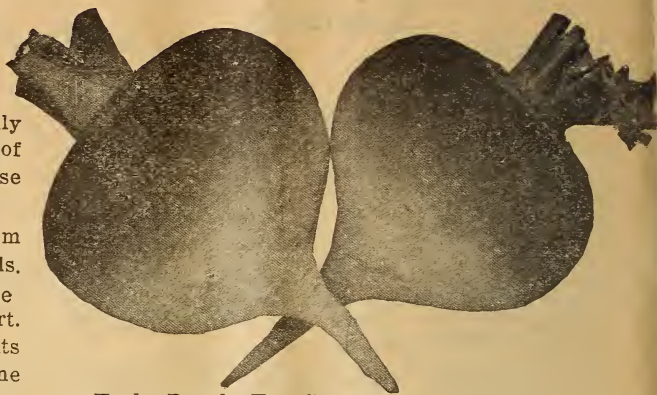
WHITE GLOBE.—Grows to a large size, globe shaped; flesh is white and sweet. Price, oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

WHITE EGG.—An oval shape white turnip, finely flavored. Looks well when bunched for market. Ready for use in six weeks. Price, oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

EARLY FLAT DUTCH.—A popular variety for either spring or fall plantings. Flat, medium size variety of quick growth. Price, oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

EARLY PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAF.—A good early flat turnip. Roots are purple above the ground. A quick grower, finely flavored. Price, oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN.—Earliest of all varieties. A flat purple top variety fine for market use. Price oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00.



Early Purple Top Strap Leaf Turnips.

PURPLE TOP GLOBE.—Our most popular variety for general planting. Globe shaped and a heavy cropper; medium early. Price, oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

SOUTHERN PRIZE, or DIXIE.—A hardy variety; used largely for greens in the South. Roots are also valuable. Price, oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

LONG WHITE COW HORN.—Pure white, of rapid growth; resist drouth better than most varieties; excellent flavor. Price, oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Rutabaga

RUTABAGA.—American purple top. One of the finest of all Rutabagas; sweet and tender, and a very heavy cropper. Price, oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Flower Seeds

Below you will find a list of Flower Seed that do well in the South, and are generally known and planted. We desire **ESPECIALLY** to call your attention to the **SWEET PEA**, and as this plant can be grown in our entire section more of this beautiful flower should be planted. We have made this a specialty, and our seed are grown on **BLOOMFIELD SEED FARMS**.

Asters Mixed, 10 cts.	Nasturtiums, 10 cts.
Carnations, 10 cts.	Pansy, 10 cts.
Chrysanthemums, 10 cts.	Petunia, 10 cts.
Cosmos, 10 cts.	Phlox, 10 cts.
Dahlia, 10 cts.	Salvia, 10 cts.
Geraniums, 10 cts.	Verbena, 10 cts.

Spencer Type Sweet Pea

We have made this type our specialty, and have had the greatest success with same. The **BLOOMFIELD BLEND** of selected mixed **SPENCER** type cannot be improved upon. This is an assortment of the principal types and colors of the individual varieties.

Nearly every one has their own pet formula for growing sweet pea, but the following directions will help:

Culture.—Run your rows east to west if possible; open up trenches very deep 5 feet apart; after your trenches are opened fill half full with well rotted stable manure or rich soil. Now you can lay out two rows in each trench 6 to 8 inches apart, and plant the double rows. Cover with rich soil and press soil down firmly. Use one ounce of seed to twenty feet of row. If they come too thick, thin out to four inches apart. Cultivate well and do not allow the soil to become hard.

BLOOMFIELD SPENCER MIXED.—A variety that gives you practically all of the desired colors and shapes of the Spencer strain, the best selection possible. Price pkt., 15 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50.

GRANDIFORA MIXED.—An assortment of the various colors and best varieties of the ordinary sweet pea. An excellent sweet pea, but does not compare with the Spencer type. Price, pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

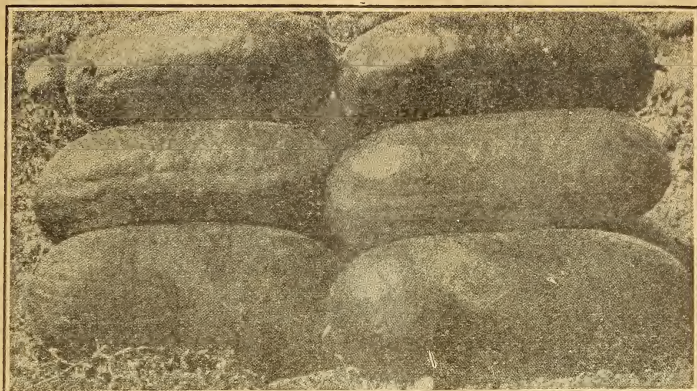
Watermelon

Seed

Our Specialty

Write for Prices

in large quantities



Watson Watermelons.

Do not confuse our SOUTHERN grown melon seed with the cheaper seed grown in the North and West, as the grades cannot be compared.

We plant hundreds of acres in all varieties of watermelon each season for seed purposes only on our BLOOMFIELD SEED FARMS, and they have our personal inspection from the time they are planted until same is harvested.

We are not jobbers or brokers of watermelon seed, but grow our own stock, and where our carefully selected and prepared seed are planted you will reap rewards in having a field of large perfect type melons, true to name, with the same size and quality throughout.

After years of testing and selecting our watermelon seed have been perfected, and we will ask that you try our BLOOMFIELD PERFECTION WATERMELON SEED in your next crop.

CULTURE.—Prepare hills 8 to 10 feet apart each way, dig out the earth and refill each hill with thoroughly rotted manure. This rich mixture gives the vines a good start. Plant 6 to 8 seed to the hill, covering 1 inch deep. Do not grow different varieties in the same neighborhood, as the strains will mix. Do not grow near gourds or pumpkins. Two to 3 pounds of seed are required to plant an acre.

WATSON.—The most popular shipping melon grown. The melons are large, long and dark green; has a tough rind, giving it an excellent shipping quality. The flesh is of a rich red color, very delicious and sweet. This variety is both recommended for a shipper or garden purpose. Price, pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts., postpaid.

KLECKLEY SWEET.—Another very popular variety, rivaling the Watson in its popularity both as a shipper and garden melon; very early to mature, and has a dark red meat, very sugary and melting. Price, pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts., postpaid.

FLORIDA FAVORITE.—This variety originated in Florida, and is exceptionally good for discriminating and fancy gardeners who want a melon for table use strictly. The flesh is very tender and sweet, of a dark red color. Is not recommended for a shipper on long hauls. Price, pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts., postpaid.

GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE.—A fine strain of melon, with a green rind with dark green stripes, of an oblong shape; very finely flavored. Price, pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts., postpaid.

HALBERT HONEY.—A splendid variety for home use or near-by market; has a dark green rind; meat very finely flavored; melons are long and blunt at both ends. Price, pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts., postpaid.

ALABAMA SWEET.—Just as its name implies, a very sweet melon; meat a dark red, very

juicy; the skin is tough and makes a good shipper. Price, pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts., postpaid.

GOLDEN SWEET.—One of the best varieties for home use, as its flavor is very good. This variety is desired by the Northern gardeners for table use, and is planted to a great extent. A wonderful soil builder and forage crop. Price, pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts., postpaid.

PEERLESS, or ICE CREAM.—A fine early melon for table or market; oval-shaped, bright green finely veined skin meat delicious and tender. Price, pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts., postpaid.

TRIUMPH.—Resembles the old-fashioned Kolb Gem, but larger; a tough rind, and especially recommended as a shipper. Price, pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts., postpaid.

KOLB GEM.—A particularly fine shipper that always reaches the market in fine shape. A heavy yielder. Price, pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts., postpaid.

OTHER VARIETIES THAT WE GROW:

Sweetheart,	Duke Jones,
Harris Early,	Mt. Sweet,
Coles Early,	Wonderful Sugar,
Cuban Queen,	Dark Icing,
Fordhook Early,	Light Icing,
Dixie,	Pearson,
Excell,	Bradford,
Hungarian Honey,	Irish Gray.

Prices, oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.; 10 lbs., 60 cts. per lb., postpaid.

Grains, Clovers and Grasses



General List of Grain and Grass Seed suitable for the Southern Section

PRICES VARY ACCORDING TO THE OUTPUT ON ALL FIELD SEEDS, AND WE WILL MAKE YOU LOWEST MARKET PRICES EACH SEASON. WRITE US. THE PRICES BELOW PREVAIL WHEN THIS CATALOG GOES TO PRESS.

WRITE FOR PRICES IN LARGE LOTS.

Velvet Beans

Makes an Enormous Growth for Forage, also Worth Millions to the South as a Soil Builder, Besides Its Value as a Fall and Winter Feeding Crop.

We have made experiments with all varieties, and have sifted them all down to the following three species, which we should plant in the South:

EARLY SPECKLED, or 100 DAY VELVET.—

The most valuable of all varieties and the general favorite for all sections. This variety is the quickest grower and the most prolific. Matures in from 90 to 100 days. Price, pk., 75 cts.; bu., \$2.50; 5-bu. lots, \$2.25.

OCEOLA.—The latest improved Velvet Bean, early very prolific, larger podded than Hundred Day. The dry bean has color of Hundred Day but nearly flat, kidney-shaped and as large as Chinese. You should try this new one. Price, pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.50.

CHINESE.—Makes a larger growth of vine, but is not as early as people think, being much later than 100 Day variety. Very hardy and a prolific bearer. Price, pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.50.



Extra Early Velvet Beans

Benne

A splendid thing to plant around your chicken yards. A tall annual herb, growing 3 to 4 feet high, producing great quantity of seeds. Drill

in rows three feet apart as soon as danger of frost is over. Five pounds of seed per acre. Plant to attract wild birds, such as quail.

Price, pkt., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts., postpaid.



Mammoth Yellow Soy Bean

There are many varieties of the Soy bean, but the Mammoth Yellow is the best suited for the South, being the hardest grower and the heaviest bearer.

The Soy bean crop is increasing yearly in the South, and is proving of great benefit, both as a soil builder and a feed and forage crop.

Price, qt., 25 cts.; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

Beggar Weed, or Florida Clover

Adapted to our climate and sandy soil. A natural plant, coming from seed each year. Very valuable for a hay crop. Stock prefer it to all other. If it had not been for the Beggar Weed thousands of acres of Florida land would have been completely worn out. Admitted to be one of the best and most valuable land builders known. It would pay to get a crop of Beggar Weed started on your place. Excellent for planting in orange groves in South Florida. A crop of Beggar Weed turned under is equal to an application of high-grade fertilizer.

Sow at the beginning of the summer broadcast, or in the corn rows at the rate of 10 pounds per acre.

Price, lb., 50 cts.; 10 lbs., 40 cts.; 100 lbs., 30 cts. per lb.

Winter Barley

Makes more leafy growth than Rye, Wheat or Oats. Excellent pasture for winter and early spring, as it can be grazed without injury.

Sow at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre during fall or early winter. Price, \$3.50 per bushel.

Evergreen Broomcorn

Culture.—Plant same time as field corn and give same cultivation. Will grow anywhere in the Southern section to perfection.

IMPROVED EVERGREEN.—The best standard variety, and as good as any. Price, pkt., 5 cts.; lb., 25 cts., postpaid.

Crimson Clover

Another crop of immense value as a soil builder, used as a cover crop for orchards and fields in the South. Corn or cotton seeded on the same fields will produce much more and without an application of fertilizer. Our open winters allow Crimson Clover to make growth every month, also valuable for hay or grazing during the winter months. Sow in fields that have been cultivated to some crop, and cover shallow in September and October, 10 to 20 pounds per acre.

Price, lb., 25 cts.; 10 lbs., 22 cts.; 100 lbs., 20' cts.

Bloomfield Seeds are Tested Seeds



Crimson Clover.



Japan Clover.

Lespedeza, or Japan Clover

One of the Most Valuable Grazing and Soil Improving Crops.

Lespedeza or Japan Clover is one of the most valuable crops for the entire South. Will make an excellent grazing crop, and every man that raises cattle should plant some.

Does well when sown with oats, and the oats will make as well.

It will succeed if sown broadcast on old pastures, broom sedges, etc.

Do not graze too early the first season, so as to give the seed time to mature and fall in order to have a good stand the coming season.

Sow in the fall or spring at the rate of 25 lbs. per acre alone, or 10 to 15 lbs. per acre when sown with oats, etc.

Price, lb., 50 cts.

Burr Clover

Ten pounds per bushel.

Too much can not be said about this valuable crop, and we are sorry to note that same is not planted throughout our State. We do not know of anything that will improve your land more than a good crop of SOUTHERN BURR CLOVER turned under. It is also one of the most valuable winter grazing crops that we can plant. You can tell the difference in the higher yield of your corn crop where planted on land that is grown to this clover. When once you get a good stand, this clover will reseed itself yearly.

The seed should first be dipped in cold water and then immediately into boiling water for one minute, then back into the original cold water to insure the inoculation germ. The hot water softens the burr, and the germ comes much quicker. Sow in September and October.

Price, bu., \$2.50.

Chufas

One of the most valuable crops to plant for fattening hogs. With the increasing interest shown in hogs, Chufas should be planted more generally, as there is nothing that will produce

more fat so easily. Plant in April to June in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, at the rate of one peck per acre. We have had reports of crops yielding from 200 to 700 bushels per acre.

Price, pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50. Price subject to advance.

Canadian Field Peas

Use for the same purpose that the cow pea is used in the summer.

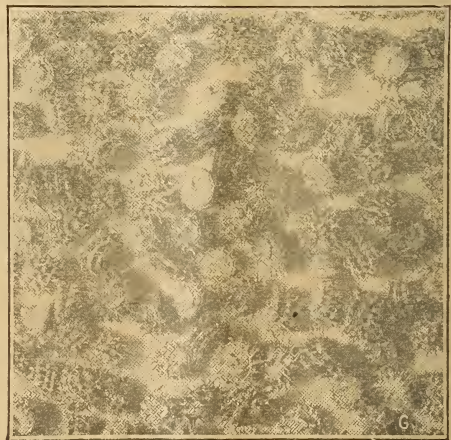
Canada Field Peas sown in the fall are one of the best cover crops that can be grown; also excellent for hay and pasture. Resists the cold weather.

They are an excellent leguminous crop, and enrich the soil same as the regular cow pea.

This variety of pea is also fine for the table, and resembles the extra early garden pea, only a little smaller in size.

Sow from September until March at the rate of from one bushel to a bushel and one-half per acre.

Price fluctuates, Peck, \$1.90; bu., \$7.00.



Our Recleaned Burr Clover Seed.



Field of Natal Grass.

Natal Grass

One of the most valuable new pasture and hay grasses. Has been thoroughly tried in Florida and declared to be the greatest hay crop that can be grown in this State. Equal to Timothy and eaten greedily by all stock. Natal Grass Hay will bring more money on the market than any hay we can save in Florida; in fact, the bankers will lend money on this valuable hay where graded and saved properly.

It is very productive, and affords a number of cuttings in one season, producing two and three tons per acre.

Cut when the bloom is just in the red, and be sure your hay is well cured before baling.

Natal Grass does not have to be replanted in this State, but is not a nuisance, as Johnson Grass, and can be easily gotten rid of.

Culture.—The seeds are very light and fluffy, and should be mixed with wet dirt to sow. Sow and cover very shallow broadcast about 8 to 10 pounds of seed per acre. Plant any months except November, December or January, during a wet spell if possible.

Price, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.; 5-lb. lots at 60 cts. per lb.

Bermuda Grass

A Valuable Grass in the South for Pasture and Hay. Bermuda Grass in the South Is Like Kentucky Blue Grass in the North.

Grows on practically all soils and withstands drouth and extreme heat. Makes a thick interwoven sod and furnishes an abundance of leaves which affords constant grazing throughout the summer months.

It is recommended to plant Bermuda Grass where you want a permanent pasture or hay field, as it is hard to eradicate in the growing crops.

Very difficult to secure a good stand unless you have thoroughly tested seeds.

Plant in February, March and April, at the rate of 8 to 10 pounds of seed per acre on prepared land.

Price, lb., 75 cts.; 10 lbs., 60 cts. per lb.



Sudan Grass

A tall annual grass, growing 6 to 8 feet high when drilled, but when sown broadcast thickly does not grow quite so tall. Every farmer and stock raiser should learn about this wonderful grass, as it is eaten by all kind of stock, and will produce more hay to the acre than any grass that has ever been introduced. Allows 3 to 4 cuttings, and produces 2 to 5 tons per acre, depending upon the soil.

Can either be drilled at the rate of 2 to 3 pounds per acre in 3 foot rows, or broadcast at the rate of 10 to 20 pounds per acre. Plant from March to August.

Price, lb., 50 cts.; large lots at 35 cts. per lb.

Permanent Pasture for the South

One of the most valuable assets to a farm is a permanent pasture, and every up-to-date farmer should make one.

One of the best permanent pastures is made from sowing SOUTHERN BURR CLOVER and BERMUDA GRASS. The clover will give you a winter crop, and the Bermuda will supply the summer grazing crop.

Plowing the land will not hurt the Bermuda Grass at the time you should sow the Southern Burr Clover, or vice versa. Sow at the rate of 10 pounds each per acre.

We advise every farmer and cattleman if they have not a permanent pasture to make one before another season passes.

Oats

The oat crop in the South is getting to be a most important one in two ways, both as a feed crop and as a money crop. Unheard-of yields are being reported, and a ready market for cash is available.

Farmers are beginning to learn that any old seed picked up from general stores and grain houses won't do to depend on for a crop.

ALL OF OUR SEEDS ARE SOUTHERN GROWN, AND CAN BE DEPENDED ON TO BE RELIABLE.

CULTURE.—Prepare your land thoroughly in October, and after same has been broken run over with a disc harrow.

You can either drill your oats or sow broadcast in October, November, December, January. We recommend using two bushels per acre.



Fulghum Oats.

FULGHUM.—A beardless variety that is very early and makes an enormous yield per acre.

We have heard very extravagant claims made for this variety, but don't believe that any have been overdrawn. It is as early as the Burr oat, and ten days before the Appler. On good land this variety will yield 75 to 90 bushels per acre. Rust proof. Price, pk., 50 cts.; bu., \$1.50.

TEXAS RUST PROOF.—This variety is entirely resistant to rust, producing quickly and very heavy yields on suitable soil. Excellent for hay and sheaf oats. Price, bu., \$1.25.

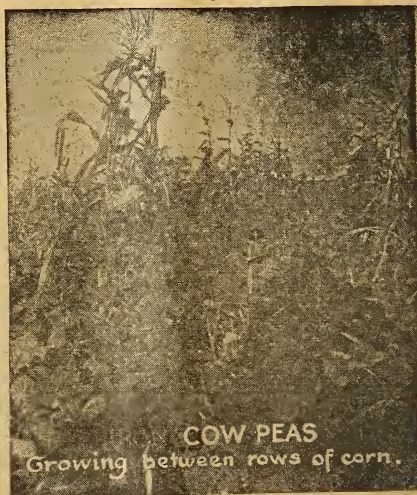
HASTINGS HUNDRED BUSHEL OATS.—A very popular variety, said to be rust proof and very early. As the name shows, this variety is very prolific. Price, bu., \$1.50.

WINTER TURF, or GRAZING OAT.—One of the surest winter pastures of anything we know of. If planted in September and October will be ready to graze in December and January. This variety will stool out enormously spread and mat the ground. After the grazing is stopped the oats will come out and make a crop of oats. Price bu., \$1.50.

Millet

CATTAIL or PEARL.—Yields enormous quantities of green forage. May be cut 4 or 5 times in one season. On rich soil will attain a height of 10 to 12 feet. After cutting it stools enormously, the plants becoming much thicker. Drill in three foot rows 5 lbs. per acre. Plant in the spring as late as August. Price, lb., 30 cts.

GERMAN MILLET.—For a quick growing hay crop there is nothing better. Plant seed very thickly in order that the stalks will grow close together, as then they will not be so coarse. Plant in March and April, and for a second crop in July and August. May also be used as green forage. Price, per lb., 30 cts.



Cow Peas

One of the greatest soil improvers and economy crop of the farmers. Excellent for hay and as a summer catch crop. There is no leguminous crop that will build up the land or increase the production of various products quicker than a crop of cow peas turned under. Excellent for planting in the Pecan groves of North Florida, or in fact any section.

CULTURE.—Cow peas may be sown any time from March to September, either broadcast or in drills. One to two bushels per acre for broadcasting; two to three pecks for drilling.

BRABHAM.—This is the most valuable pea to day in America. On account of its size one bushel will go as far as a bushel and one-half of the larger varieties of the cow pea. A two-crop pea; wilt-resisting and unusually hardy. Makes a good growth of green forage or hay on poor soil. One grower says, "My field of Brabhams made a huge amount of vines which I cut for hay, and the second crop came which made a full crop of peas."

IRON.—A very favorable rival of the Brabham in its good qualities and recommended particularly for its soil building qualities, besides producing a large amount of vines for hay. Absolutely immune from wilt or root diseases. You can make no mistake by planting this variety.

WHIPPOORWILL.—One of the four best varieties. Not as much vine but more peas and extremely early, bearing very thickly a number of yellow pods filled with peas.

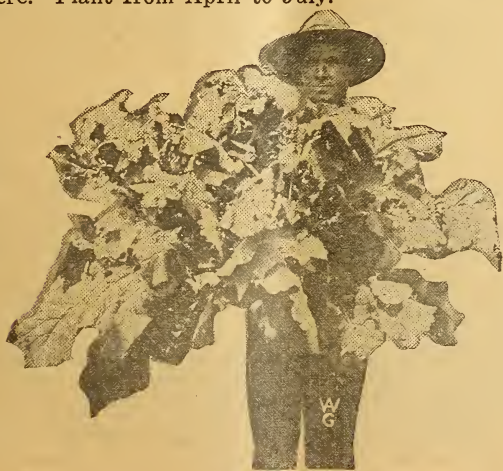
MIXED VARIETIES.—Where wanted for the vines as a hay crop we recommend this variety; also advantageous as a soil improver. Our mixed peas are composed of the best Southern varieties.

Peanuts

Peanuts are being recognized more and more as a profitable crop where the right varieties are planted. A sandy loam soil is the best.

Culture.—Prepare the ground well and lay off 3½ foot rows dropping 16 to 18 inches apart, two kernels to the hill. Cultivate thoroughly and keep the land as nearly level as possible.

In the South peanuts are planted to a great extent between the corn rows, which is an excellent idea. One bushel is sufficient to plant an acre. Plant from April to July.



Dwarf Essex Rape.



Spanish Peanuts.

NORTH CAROLINA (25 lbs. per bu.)—Sometimes called Florida Peanuts. A small running variety, but larger than the small Spanish with more oil. A good variety to use for feeding hogs. Price, bu., \$3.00.

SPANISH (25 lbs. per bu.)—This variety is very largely used in the South as a forage and fattening crop. Very early to mature, very productive, and in the extreme South two crops can be made, the second crop being planted early in July. The nuts are very small and sweet. Price, bu., \$3.00.

Dwarf Essex Rape

One of the most valuable forage plants that was ever imported into America. Solves the problem of hog raising to a big extent, and gives you a food product at a time of year that same will be very beneficial to every stockman and hog raiser. It was the universal crop for pasturing sheep, hogs and cattle in England and Germany and Canada before being introduced to the South.

The Florida Experiment Station says: We have raised as high as 22 tons to the acre in a single year.

This plant comes in in November and continues until warm weather.

Culture.—Prepare the ground by deep plowing and cover same as turnips about one inch deep. The seed germinate quickly, and is ready for pasturing about six weeks after planting. Five to eight pounds per acre broadcast is sufficient; when drilled, five pounds will be sufficient. Begin sowing in August.

Price, lb., 25 cts., postpaid.



Plant Bloomfield Evergreen Lawn Grass Seed for Beautiful Lawns.

Premium Lawn Grass

We have studied conditions in our section with the idea of offering the best variety and grade of lawn grass suitable for our dry and hot climates which we have during certain seasons.

BLOOMFIELD EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS.—

This is the best and most satisfactory lawn grass for our section, and is composed of various grasses that are suitable for all seasons, thereby giving a green lawn the year round. Above variety will form a deep rich green in a few weeks time where properly planted and fertilized. Price, lb., 25 cts.

BLOOMFIELD IMPROVED ITALIAN RYE GRASS. (For Winter Lawns).—

We recommend this grass for winter lawns in the South Atlantic section, and especially in this State and South Georgia. It has proved most satisfactory, and you will see thousands of lawns planted in this grass. Ask for our improved variety. Price, lb., 25 cts., 10 lbs., 22 cts. per lb., 50 lbs., 20 cts. per lb.

Rice

Culture.—Prepare the ground thoroughly and drill about one-half bushel per acre in 2½ foot rows. Cultivate for moisture and keep down the weeds. Plant in March and April, and it ripens in August and September.

We are making a great mistake by not planting more rice in our State, and in the Southern section, as rice does well here, where you plant the proper seed. We know of a number of progressive farmers and planters who grow all of the rice they use and supply their neighbors with same.

We beg to say that rice growing is no experiment in our State and we would like to see

more of this commodity grown here instead of being shipped in by the train load. We advise every planter to put in a small acreage in rice, and we advise the following variety for our upland:

PEARL, or WHITE RICE.—This is a highland rice suitable for Florida and adjacent sections. Price, 20 cts. per qt.

Teosinte.

One of the most valuable continuous cutting green forage crops for the South. Cut when 2 or 3 feet high, and continue to cut as it grows out. Resembles Indian Corn and grows 15 feet high on rich land, and has been known to produce 22 tons green forage per acre, and the quantity produced from one seed will keep a yoke of oxen for twenty-four hours.

Culture.—Sow in April, May and June in drills, rows four feet apart; seed two feet in the drill. Two pounds of seed planted as above is sufficient.

Price, oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.; 5-lb. lots., 50 cts. per lb.

Rye

(56 Lbs. Per Bu.)

Rye still remains the most popular winter grain used in the South for many purposes, but especially as a grazing crop. There are certain sections of country and climate that require particular varieties or rather Seed Rye grown in one section is not suitable for other latitudes, and we ask that the planters and stockmen give this their attention in buying their seed, or leave it to a responsible seedman that knows.

Culture.—Plant in September, October and through January at the rate of one bushel per acre.



Field of Abruzzi Rye.

FLORIDA BLACK RYE.—The only variety that will give absolute satisfaction in this State. Mountain and Northern grown Rye has been tried out time after time on account of the cheaper price, and has ended in failure to please after each experiment.

Florida grown rye will stand upright and tall, and not fall over as the other varieties in this State. You can graze this Rye or cut and feed green. Price, bu., \$3.75.

ABRUZZI.—A new importation, and much is claimed for it. This rye was introduced from certain sections of Italy by the Department of Agriculture, from the same latitudes and climatic conditions as we find in our Gulf section. The Abruzzi variety has a very rapid growth and stools enormously on average soil. However, we do not believe that we can find an improvement over the **FLORIDA BLACK RYE** for this immediate Gulf section. Price, bu., \$3.75.

Sorghums

Sorghum will make a greater yield of green stuff in less time than any other forage crop except possibly Teosinte. The green food supplied by sorghum is very nutritious and is relished by all cattle. Will allow two or three cuttings per season from the same seed. As a summer pasture for cattle a sorghum field will be hard to beat.

Culture.—Plant from April to August in rows three feet apart, drilling 20 lbs. per acre, or broadcast at the rate of one bushel per acre.

EARLY AMBER.—The earliest variety known, making in 65 to 90 days; also very productive, yielding as high as four tons per acre. Price, pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.75.

EARLY ORANGE SORGHUM.—Very productive, allowing three cuttings from the same seed. Some later than the Early Amber. Sow thickly, and will make a fine forage crop. Price, pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.75.

SUGAR DRIP.—Not only makes a large yield of green forage, but is very sweet and is often used for making syrup. This is a distinct variety and grows very large and tall, producing immense quantities per acre. Price, pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.



Field of Sorghum.

**Plant More
Feed and
Forage
Crops.
Raise More
Livestock**

Texas Seed Ribbon Cane

Every planter who has tried Texas Seed Ribbon Cane is highly pleased, and for the increasing demand for ensilage crops you can not find a sorghum that will give you better returns. The superiority of this cane over other sorghums is so great that when once grown it will always be planted, whether for forage, ensilage or syrup.

The stalks grow from twelve to sixteen feet high and mature early, being ready to cut and grind the latter part of August, while the common ribbon cane is not ready until October. Cut with the forage on and run through the shredder or cutter, it makes the finest ensilage for all kinds of stock. The yield of syrup is from 250 to 350 gallons per acre, and every farmer should make syrup for his home needs with a surplus to sell this year. Don't be afraid to try it. It will grow anywhere that sorghum will grow and makes you much larger yields, whether planted for forage, ensilage or for syrup. The Seeded Ribbon Cane is sweeter than the Orange, the syrup is of a lighter color (which is preferable) and is as sweet as honey. In planting for syrup, prepare the ground well and cultivate the same as you would for other sorghums. Broadcast, you should use about 40 pounds to the acre, or in drills $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart about 8 pounds will be enough to plant an acre. We have the very best seed of Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane that it is possible to get and this is very important to you. Most of this seed sold in the South is badly mixed with the common sorghum. To be sure of the best seed send direct to us here in Monticello. Price, lb., 25 cts.; 5 lbs., 22 cts; 10 lbs., 20 cts. per lb.



Field of Kaffir Corn.

Egyptian Wheat

Plant in rows 3 feet apart, 10 lbs. to the acre, or broadcast 30 lbs. per acre.

A new grain which is creating quite a sensation in the South and West. A letter from one



Field of Egyptian Wheat.

of our Florida customers stated that this, when planted early in the season, produces two crops of seed and forage from one planting, and states that for flour, feed and grain it will equal anything in the United States, while for chickens, hogs, sheep, or horses it at all times takes the place of corn. This Shallu or Egyptian Wheat should be planted at the same time as sorghum or Kaffir corn, and planted in drills 18 inches apart. It stools out after the first cutting, producing the second growth equally as good as the first. In harvesting the seed, the tops are cut off and cured in a dry place and threshed out. For forage the stalks can be mowed the same as grass. It starts its growth again very quickly after cutting, and will in favorable weather mature a second crop within about sixty days after the first cutting.

We recommend this new forage plant to our customers, believing that it will prove to be a most desirable plant, particularly as a forage plant and for raising a most desirable and nutritious grain for food for poultry and other stock. Price, lb., 25 cts. postpaid. Write for price in quantity.



Wheat Will Grow Like This in Our State.

Seed Wheat

There is no question but what we can raise our own wheat in this State; in fact, we know of a number of progressive planters who are raising their own wheat, rice, etc., and it is a source of great saving to them, where they don't have to go out and buy these two articles.

In South Georgia the country is full of planters who grow wheat successfully—enough to supply themselves with flour and a surplus for the market. This is so to such an extent that there are whole counties where it would not be necessary to ship a single barrel of flour.

It is very necessary to secure the proper strains suited to this Southern section, and we have our wheat seed grown for us by South Georgia planters who grow the best variety, and the variety that has been proven to do good. Below varieties are recommended.

BLUE STEM, or PURPLE STRAW.—This variety is most largely planted. The head is smooth, the berry small, almost round, and very firm. Makes a large yield of flour. It is a rust-proof variety, very early to mature. Makes on fairly good soil from 15 to 25 bushels per acre. Price, bu., \$4.00.

Sunflower

The best variety for the farmer. Makes heads nearly double the size of the common kind, and makes a much larger yield of seed. Will yield under favorable conditions, 40 to 60 bushels to the acre, and yields of as high as 125 bushels have been reported under exceptionally favorable conditions. It is highly recommended for poultry and is the best egg-producing food known, and the leaves make excellent fodder, relished by all kinds of stock. The seed is a good food for horses. It is claimed in some sections that the growth of the Sunflower near the house acts as a preventive of malaria. 1 lb., 25 cts.; 5 lbs., 20 cts., postpaid.

Winter Vetch

A most valuable winter forage crop, especially for dairymen and cattlemen.

Vetch can be sown from August to December. It is preferable to sow with oats, rye or wheat to hold it up.

Sow at the rate of 25 lbs. to 40 lbs. per acre. Price, 50 cts. per lb.

Kaffir Corn

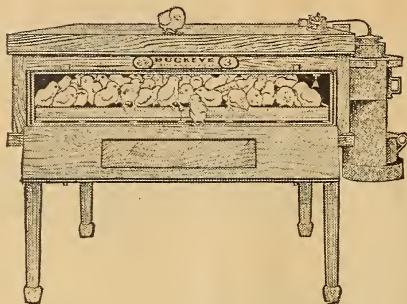
The grain makes most nutritious feed, and can be used for both stock and poultry. Kaffir Corn is of vigorous growth and can be cut twice during the season if desired for fodder, and will be found most nutritious and very fattening. When used by itself, use from three-quarters to one bushel per acre, broadcast. It can be sown in connection with cowpeas broadcast at the rate of a peck of Kaffir Corn to a bushel of cowpeas to the acre. Price, lb., 25 cts.

Japanese Buckwheat

Entirely distinct from all other varieties. It has the advantage of remaining for some time in bloom, and produces seed earlier. It resists drought and blight very well. The seed is rich dark brown in color and larger than Silver Hull. As much as forty bushels to the acre has been harvested of this variety, making it very profitable to raise. Price, lb., 15 cts.; bu., \$6.00, postpaid.

Order Early

Buckeye Incubators



The BUCKEYE INCUBATOR will hatch more chicks and stronger chicks than any Incubator on the market.

It requires no artificial moisture. It operates satisfactorily in any temperature down to freezing, and requires no attention to the regulator from the time a hatch is started until it is finished.

The perfect construction of all its parts is guaranteed, and any Incubator or part thereof that does not give satisfaction in every way will be replaced.

If you keep Chickens you need an Incubator—SURE.

We offer an excellent Incubator, 65 egg capacity, that is a fine hatcher. A complete little machine with a book of instructions for \$15.00.

We offer another size, 120 egg capacity. Complete machine with book of instructions for \$23.50.

Farmogerm

Positive Proof of the Superiority of Farmogerm For Increasing the Yield of Your Leguminous Crops.

Legumes inoculated with FARMOGERM produce more prolific, more nutritious and more profitable crops than legumes untreated.

It is a well known fact that legumes offer the best means of building up land and maintaining soil fertility. Increase this by inoculating your leguminous crops.

There are certain crops of Clovers and Grasses that require inoculation to be profitable, especially where they are planted in new territory, where this particular crop has never been planted before.

FARMOGERM is delivered to you in bottles ready for use. You can inoculate the seed for ten acres in ten minutes.

BE SURE and state what legume you want inoculated when ordering.

FARMOGERM is prepared for inoculating the following leguminous crops:

Cow Peas, Soy Beans, Peanuts, Crimson Clover, Lespedeza Clover, Alfalfa, Garden Peas, Garden Beans, Grass Seed and Vetches.

Price, 1 Acre, \$2.00; 5 Acre, \$8.00.

Insecticides

Pyrox

A smooth paste free from lumps; mixes easily and will go through any spray without clogging.

Pyrox where sprayed will kill all leaf eating insects and bugs, and will prevent rust, rot and fungus.

A spray that will stick in spite of stormy weather. It insures the crop, increases the yield and quality.

A paying proposition, and one that you cannot lose on.

Price of Pyrox f. o. b. Monticello:

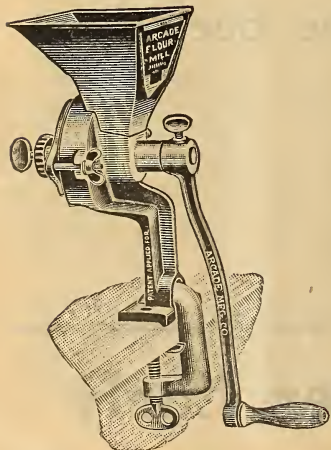
1 lb. jar, each.....	\$.50
5 lb. crock, each.....	1.50
10 lb. drums, each.....	3.00
25 lb. drums, each.....	6.00
100 lb. kegs, each	20.00

Bug Death

Kills all bugs and worms that eat the foliage of all plants, trees and vines.

Prevents blight on potatoes, squash, cucumbers, melons, and tomatoes. Bug Death is a very fine tenacious powder, and can be dusted on the plants with a duster.

Prices: 1 lb. package	\$.25
5 lb. package.....	1.00



The ARCADE=Home Flour Mill

Produces Perfect Flour from Corn, Wheat, Barley, Rye, Rice and all small grains.

The Arcade Flour Mill requires but little effort and works rapidly. The government now encourages housewives to grind their own

flour from small grains. From a standpoint of health there is more nutriment in home-ground flour than any ordinary flour on the market, because there are no adulterants—the entire food properties are retained, and on the mere fact of economy, the mill will pay for itself in a few weeks. Home-ground flour costs about one-quarter of what patent flour costs.

Fifty years' experience in building Grinding Machines is behind every Arcade Flour Mill. The construction is mechanically correct and will produce accurate results.

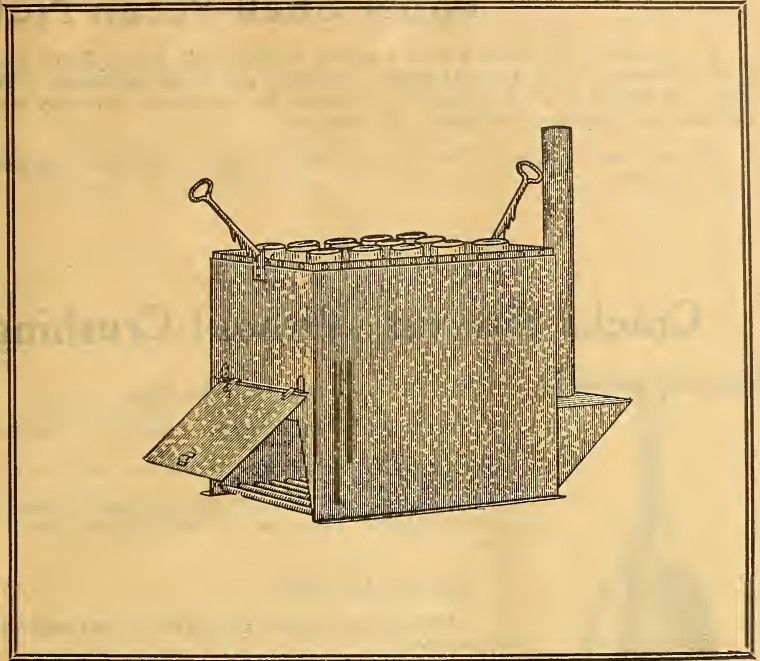
GET ONE TODAY—ONLY \$3.50.

Canning Machines

There is a wide-spread interest all over the country in the canning business, and it is an industry that has come to stay.

Families will be canning all of their own vegetables and fruits, besides supplying the market with canned goods, such as fruit and vegetables in the very near future

With the proper canner and canning equipment, there is nothing simpler or easier.



No. B.-N. Canner

This machine we consider to be the best value and the most perfect canning boiler that has been put on the market. Can trays will hold 14 No. 2 cans, or 8 No. 3 cans. This canner burns wood or coal, and works either jars or tin cans.

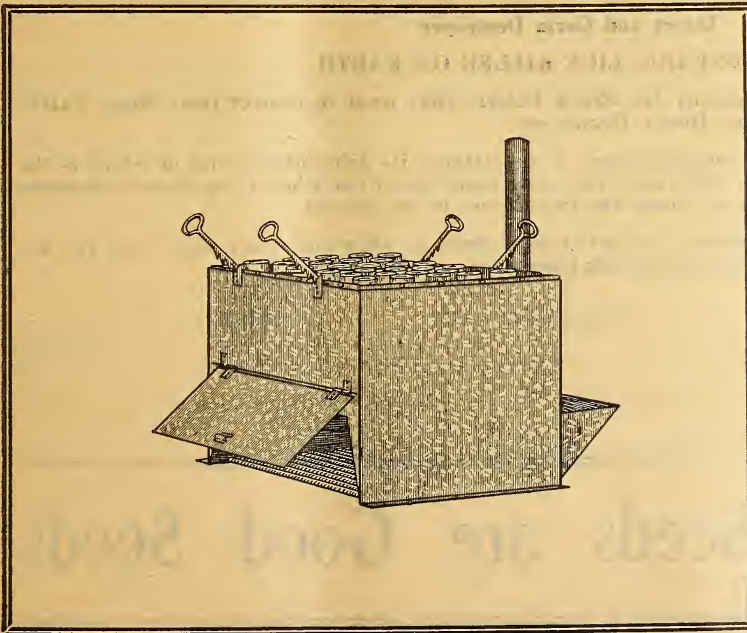
This canner has been thoroughly tested.

This outfit consists of one canning boiler, two can trays, two lifting hangers, one charcoal burner, one pair of can tongs, one tipping steel, one capping steel and book of instructions.

Daily capacity 400 to 600 cans. Shipping weight 50 pounds.

Price, \$6.00 f. o. b. Monticello.

No. B. B.-N. Canner



Made on the same principle of the B-N machine, or all of the new model machines.

This machine is just the double the size of the No. B-N, and has double the processing capacity.

This machine is the greatest value when it comes to capacity that has ever been offered.

You can process three layers of cans at one time—16 No. 3 cans or 28 No. 2 cans to the layer.

The outfit complete consists of canning boiler, four trays, four lifting hangers, capping steel, tipping steel, a pair of can tongs, and a book of instructions.

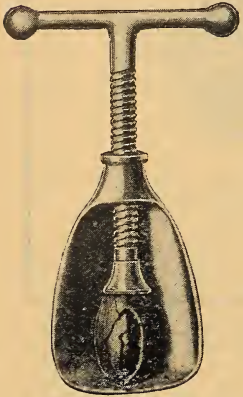
This canner burns wood or coal, and works jars or tin cans. Price \$9.00 f. o. b. Monticello.

Paper Shell Pecan Nuts

No section of the United States grows Paper Shell Pecan Nuts better than Monticello, Jefferson County, Florida is the natural home, and they grow to perfection. We are large dealers in Pecan Nuts, and would be glad to have your orders for whatever you may need. We begin to get in nuts in October and continue shipping until March.

We will sell you large Paper Shell Pecan Nuts at 75 cts. per pound, postpaid, to any part of North America.

Cracks the Nut Without Crushing the Kernel



The nut cracker without an equal.

The bowl-and-hammer type is likely to injure the fingers.

The old-fashioned lever style scatters the shells.

The Ideal Nut Cracker operates quickly and easily, with no danger of hampered fingers. It keeps the shells from flying in the eye or scattering on the floor.

Will last for years.

Attractively boxed, gift style. Last season's sales proved this a big holiday winner.

TO USE, simply place a nut (pecan, almond, filbert, or other variety) in the cracker. The nut is self-positioning. Place palm on hand over nut and turn the handle.

Price, 50 cts., Postpaid.

CYNOL

The Ideal Disinfectant Deodorant

Insect and Germ Destroyer

THE BEST HOG LICE KILLER ON EARTH

This preparation is made especially for Stock Raisers that want to protect their Hogs, Cattle, etc., against Lice, Fleas; in fact, any Insect, Germs, etc.

Hog raising, as many know from experience, is not without its difficulties, chief of which is the hog cholera scourge. Some authorities claim that nine times out of ten, when a hog shows symptoms of being sick, hog cholera is the cause, hence the importance of the subject.

It is a known fact that hog cholera is caused from a germ, so when you spray your hogs, you not only kill the Lice, but you kill the germs that are there too.

PRICE LIST.

BENNE.

One Gallon Containers, per gal.....	\$1.50
5 to 10 Gallon Containers, per gal.....	1.25

Bloomfield Seeds are Good Seeds

Seasons and Dates for Planting Vegetables and Other Crops in Florida

The following lists include what experience demonstrates can be successfully grown each month as the season most suitable for each variety comes around in the several sections of the State.

However, as the seasons vary and differ according to the climate or the locality, one's own experience or that of some successful neighbor is the best guide for planting that can be suggested.

NORTH AND WEST FLORIDA

January.—Asparagus seed, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage seed and plants, Cauliflower seed, Collards, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion sets, Radishes, Rape, Spanish Onion seed, Tomato seed, Turnips.

February.—Asparagus seed, Early Corn, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrots, Collards, Eggplant seed, English Peas, Irish Potatoes, Kale, Leek, Lettuce, Onions, Parsley, Parsnip, Pepper seed, Rutabagas, Salsify, Spinach, Beets.

March.—Beans, Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cantaloupes, Carrots, Collards, Cowpeas, Cucumbers, Early Corn, Eggplant, English Peas, Irish Potatoes, Kale, Kohlrabi, Leek, Okra, Parsley, Parsnip, Pepper, Pumpkin, Radish, Rape, Rutabagas, Salsify, Squash, Sugar Corn, Watermelons, Tomato Turnip.

April.—Beans, Cantaloupes, Cowpeas, Cucumber, Eggplant, English Peas, Irish Potatoes, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Okra, Parsley, Parsnip, Pepper, Pumpkins, Radishes, Rutabagas, Squash, Sugar Corn, Sweet Potatoes, Tomatoes, Turnips, Watermelons.

MAY.—Beans, Butter Beans, Cantaloupes, Cowpeas, Cucumbers, Eggplant, Okra, Peppers, Pumpkins, Squash, Sugar Corn, Sweet Potatoes, Tomato plants and seed, Watermelons.

June.—Butter Beans, Cowpeas, Eggplant, Peppers, Squash, Sweet Potatoes, Tomatoes, Watermelons.

July.—Cowpeas, Eggplant, Parsley, Peppers, Pumpkin, Rutabagas, Squash, Sweet Potatoes, Tomato plants and seed, Watermelons.

August.—Beans, Beets, Cabbage, Cauliflower seed, Carrots, Cowpeas, Cucumbers, Collards, Eggplants, Irish Potatoes, Kale, Kohlrabi, Okra, Rape, Onions, Rutabagas, Salsify, Spinach, Squash, Tomatoes, Turnips, Celery seed.

September.—Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower plants, Celery plants, Collards, Cowpeas, English Peas, Irish Potatoes, Kale, Leeks, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Sets, Parsnip, Rape, Radishes, Rutabagas, Salsify, Spinach, Turnips.

October.—Beets, Bermuda Onion seed, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower plants, Kale, Celery plants, Collards, Leeks, Lettuce seeds and plants, Mustard, Onion sets, Parsnips, Radishes, Rape, Spinach, Turnips.

November.—Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, seeds and plants, Carrots, Collards, Kale, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Sets, Parsnip, Radishes, Rape, Spinach, Turnips.

December.—Cabbage plants and seed, Collards, Leeks, Lettuce plants and seed, Mustard, Onions, Radishes, Rape.

CENTRAL FLORIDA

January.—Asparagus seed, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage seed and plants, Cauliflower seed, Collards, Leeks, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion sets, Radishes, Rape, Spanish Onion seed, Tomato seed, Turnips, Eggplant seed.

February.—Asparagus seed, Early corn, Beans, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cantaloupes, Carrots, Collards, Cucumbers, Eggplant seed, English Peas, Irish Potatoes, Kale, Leeks, Lettuce, Onions, Parsley, Parsnip, Pepper Seed, Rutabagas, Salsify, Spinach, Windsor Beans, Beets.

March.—Beans, Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cantaloupes, Carrots, Cauliflower, Collards, Cowpeas, Cucumbers, Early Corn, Eggplant, English Peas, Irish Potatoes, Kale, Kohlrabi, Leek, Okra, Onion, Parsley, Parsnip, Pumpkin, Radish, Rape, Rutabagas, Salsify, Squash, Sugar Corn, Watermelons, Tomatoes, Turnips.

April.—Beans, Cantaloupes, Collards, Cowpeas, Cucumbers, Eggplant, English Peas, Irish Potatoes, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Okra, Onion Plants, Parsley, Parsnip, Peppers, Pumpkin, Radishes, Rutabagas, Squash, Sugar Corn, Sweet Potatoes, Tomatoes, Turnips, Watermelons.

May.—Beans, Butter Beans, Cantaloupes, Collards, Cowpeas, Cucumbers, Eggplant, Okra, Peppers, Pumpkins, Squash, Sugar Corn, Sweet Potatoes, Tomato plants and seed, Watermelons.

June.—Butter Beans, Cabbage seed, Cauliflower seed, Celery seed, Cowpeas, Eggplant, Peppers, Squash, Sweet Potatoes, Tomatoes, Watermelons.

July.—Cabbage seed, Cantaloupes, Cauliflower seed, Celery seed, Cowpeas, Eggplant, Parsley, Peppers, Pumpkin, Rutabagas, Squash, Sweet Potatoes, Tomato plants and seed, Watermelons.

August.—Beans, Beets, Cabbage, Cauliflower seed, Carrots, Cowpeas, Cress, Cucumbers, Collards, Eggplant, Irish Potatoes, Kale, Kohlrabi, Onions, Okra, Rape, Rutabagas, Salsify, Spinach, Squash, Tomatoes, Turnips, Windsor Beans, Celery seed.

September.—Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower plants, Celery plants, Collards, Cowpeas, Cucumbers, English Peas, Irish Potatoes, Kale, Leeks, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion sets, Parsnip, Radishes, Rape, Rutabagas, Salsify, Spinach, Turnips, Squash.

October.—Beets, Bermuda Onion seed, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower plants, Celery plants, Collards, Kale Leek, Lettuce seed, and plants, Mustard, Onion sets, Parsnip, Radishes, Rape, Spinach, Turnips.

November.—Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage seed and plants, Carrots, Collards, Kale, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion sets, Parsnip, Radishes, Rape, Spinach, Turnips.

December.—Cabbage plants and seed, Collards, Leeks, Lettuce plants and seed, Mustard, Onions, Radishes, Rape.

TAMPA, ORLANDO, TITUSVILLE AND SOUTHWARD

January.—Beans, Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage plants and seed, Carrots, Cauliflower seed, Collards, Eggplant seed, Irish Potatoes, Kohlrabi, Kale, Lettuce, Mustard, Radishes, Rape, Spanish Onion seed, Spinach, Tomato Seed, Turnips.

February.—Adams' Early Corn, Beans, Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cantaloupes, Carrots, Cucumbers, Eggplant seed, Irish Potatoes, Kale, Lettuce, Okra, Onions, Pepper seed, Spinach seed.

March.—Beans, Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cantaloupes, Cauliflower, Cowpeas, Cucumbers, Early Corn, Eggplant, Irish Potatoes, Lettuce, Mustard, Okra, Onions, Pepper, Pumpkins, Radish, Squash, Sugar Corn, Tomatoes, Watermelons.

April.—Beans, Collards, Cowpeas, Cucumbers, Eggplant, Kohlrabi, Okra, Radishes, Squash, Sugar Corn, Sweet Potatoes, Tomatoes, Onion plants, Pepper, Pumpkins.

May.—Beans, Butter Beans, Cowpeas, Eggplant, Okra, Peppers, Pumpkins, Squash, Sugar Corn, Sweet Potatoes, Tomatoes.

June.—Butter Beans, Cabbage seed, Celery seed, Cowpeas, Eggplants and seed, Peppers, Pumpkins, Potatoes, Tomato plants and seed, Watermelons.

July.—Cabbage seed, Cantaloupes, Celery seed, Cowpeas, Eggplants and seed, Peppers, Pumpkins, Squash, Sweet Potatoes, Tomato plants and seed, Watermelons.

August.—Beans (snap), Cabbage seed, Cantaloupes, Carrots, Cauliflower seed, Collards, Cowpeas, Cucumbers, Eggplant, English Peas, Irish Potatoes, Kale, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Mustard, Onions, Peppers, Pumpkins, Radishes, Rape, Rutabagas, Spinach, Squash, Swiss Chard, Tomatoes, Turnips, Windsor Beans.

September.—Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage plants and seed, Carrots, Celery seed and plants, Collards, Cowpeas, Cucumbers, English Peas, Irish Potatoes, Kale, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion sets, Rape, Radishes, Rutabagas, Spinach, Squash, Swiss Chard, Turnips.

October.—Beets, Bermuda Onion seed, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage plants and seed, Carrots, Celery seed, Collards, Kale, Lettuce plants and seed, Rape, Mustard, Onion sets, Radishes, Rutabagas, Spinach, Swiss Chard, Turnips.

November.—Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage plants and seed, Carrots, Celery seed and plants, Collards, Kale, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion sets, Radishes, Rape, Rutabagas, Spinach, Swiss Chard, Turnips.

December.—Cabbage plants and seed, Celery plants, Collards, Lettuce plants and seed, Mustard, Onion sets, Radishes, Rape, Spanish Onion seed, Swiss Chard.



BLOOMFIELD SEED COMPANY

"Best by Test—Not Guess"

MONTICELLO, FLORIDA



BEGGAR WEED or
FLORIDA CLOVER